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"THE NAKED TRUTH."

What a Clergyman Saw in a Model Artist Exhibition-Lecture by the Rev. Charles B. Smyth, at the Cooper Institute-Over Three Thousand Persons Present-A Scathing Rebuke. From the New York Herald of to-day.

Upwards of three thousand persons assembled yesterday afternoon at the Cooper Institute, to listen to a discourse by the Rev. Charles B. Smyth on "The Nuisances of New York, particularly the Naked Truth." Every available seat was occupied, and numerous chairs were also brought into requisition to accommodate one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the hall, while large numbers were compelled to leave, being unable to obtain standing room.

A large proportion of the audience were tadies, many of whom, it is to be presumed, took this opportunity of learning from an eyewitness the nature of an obscene exhibition taking place nightly at one of the Broadway theatres before going to see for themselves. The lecture was prefaced by a prayer and the read-ing of the sixtleth chapter of Isaiah, after which the lecturer read some extracts from letters which he had received, the majority of which commended him for the stand he had taken in matters of social and moral reformation. After a few introductory remarks, he proceeded to the main subject announced, and spoke as follows:

"Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatso-ever ye do, do all to the glory of God." 1 Cor., x, 31. This is a much perverted text. I do not remember having either seen or heard it expounded truly or applied properly. The connection in which these words stand teaches their signification. 'To the glery of God" means in expressed thankfulness to God as the author of that for which we thank Him, in contradistinction from an idol. This text contains a great principle, which lies at the foundation of religion—the recognition of the providence of God, and the continual effort to secure praise to him in every-THE SUBJECT ANNOUNCED.

As to dancings and theatrical representations in general, shall I throw them all into one pile and consign them all alike to the flames of the nethermost regions? May not discrimination be used with reference to these, as well as other matters of investigation? Is it a sin for the little lambs to sport in the pasture, or the innocent kids to indulge in their funny, free, frolte-some gambols? If not, is it a crime for the juvenile members of a numan family to gally, gracefully move their figures on the "light fan-tastic toe," thus yielding to the innocent impulse of cheerful hearts to manifest, by sensible signs, the joy and hap-piness with which the goodness of bountitul Providence hath curiched their homes, any more than it is for the blocoming bud on its thorny stem to wave in the gentle zephyr and breathe its fragrance up to heaven? And if not a crime for them, can it be for "children of a larger growth?" When my heart bounds with gladness and gratitude to God for His blessings, is it a sin for my feet for joy to leap? And if my tongue may shout His praise, may not my lumbs beat time and my hands play in merry movements on the flute, flageolet, pipe, or even the violin? What, then, more should I do than the violin? What, then, more should I do than David, when he danced before the ark, or than he exhorts in the last of the Psalms but one? "Praise ye the Lord. Sing unto the Lord a new song, and His praise in the congregation of saints. Let Israel rejoice in Him that made him; let the children of Zion be joyful in their King. Let them praise Him in the dance; let them sing praises unto Him with the timbrel and harp. For the Lord taketh pleasure in His ocopie."—Psalms, cxlix, I to 4. When It is considered that dancing is exemplified by saints of old, and enjoined in Scrip-

fied by saints of old, and enjoined in Scrip-ture, that Christ himself was present at a Hebrew marriage, and that it was usual at every festivity of the kind, people teel at a loss to reconcile the teaching of the clergy on this point with that of the clergy's Master. The fact is the clergy must allow to their people liberty of conscience in this matter; but if will not, the common sense of the peopl will doubtless take the liberty. To theatrical representations a similar rule must be applied. I can conceive how the apostle Paul, who says of himself, "I have lived in all good conscience before God until could witness with a clear conscience the wrestle and the foot race, in which the youths of Greece acquired the development of nerve and muscle, the agility, the hardness, and the daring, by which they prepared themselves to become patriotic defenders of their hearths and homes, and from whose exercises he froquently drew his illustrations of the Christian I know not if he witnessed any other theatrical performances. But I can conceive of representations which might exhibit human nature in its true light, educe an important moral, and teach some impressive lessons

Yea, I know, that a case may occur, wherein one may obtain as soul-stirring, as deep and lasting lessons from a chaste and serious performance as from a sermon. And as to this matter, too, the people must be left by the clergy to the exercise of their own discretion and liberty of conscience; and if not, their common sense will take the same. But our chief concern to-day is with the

DANCING, THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS, ETC., of a particular establishment which has lately attracted a great deal of attention. I knew no what may have been the motive that impelled the gentlemen to whom it belongs to get up its sights. They may have been actuated by purest motive imaginable. Who knows but they thought it would improve the nealth of the Parisiennes to give them a sail across the Atlantic, and that in so doing they were philanthropically delivering them from the peculiar temptations of life in the voluptuous city of Paris, and, like guardian angels, protecting them from its consequences by transferring them to the famously virtuous city of New York

Or, who can tell but their love of human nature in general is such that from the most generous impulses they have gotten up an ex pensive and dazzling entertainment purely he purpose of lightening the cares of life of the busy and care-worn, by giving the latter an opportunity, on as low terms almost as the mest extravagant places of amusement, of seeing by gaslight and hell flame light, and in the bronze light of his Satanic majesty's countenance, and in the red glare of the recording demon, the beautiful countenances, regular busts, trunks and limbs chiselied out from head to foot by Nature's own hand, with an exquisiteness of perfection far surpassing any that the finest art of man has ever wrought in Parian marble, with charms most bewitching, and attitudes of softness and luxury most fascinating, fixing as with the magic power of that creature of ancient origin represented in green and gold which lures the bird from the bush, like it fixing the eye of the spectator and the double eyes of opera-tic use in absorbing attention of soul and spirity Poor, dear, darling, charming, enchanging creature! who could help loving them? Perhaps another generous motive was to bring them and place them where they would be ciated. Of course, we must not suspect any one concerned of having such a vulgar motive as the love of gain. Such a charge as that, no doubt, could be easily gainsayed.

Let us give the proprietors, managers, ladies, and all concerned credit for the purest and best of motives, or wait until they shall be revealed in the great day by Him who will surely judge us all, and render to every man according to the deeds which he hath done in the body. But, whatever may have been the motives that originated the exhibition, we know of nothing reproachable in the private lives of the ormers, nor would we even insinuate in slightest degree anything discreditable. Our only feeling towards them is that of mingled admiration for the perfection which they ex-

hibited in their persons and art, and of rity and sorrow for their circumstances, and a hope that He who wept over Jerusalem would yet place each of them in a position more conducive to solid and enduring happiness. Let us now leave the proprietors, manager, and performers,

and retire for a few moments to A SEAT IN THE DRESS CIRCLE,

near the stage, or to one in the circle of the parquet, from each of which we can hear and see sufficiently well. The first thing that strikes the eye is the immodest dress of the girls; the short skirt and undergarments of thin gauzelike material, allowing the form of the figure to be discernible through it in some instances; the ficsh-color-a lights, imitating nature so well that the illusion is complete; with the exceedingly short drawers, almost tight fitting, extending very little below the hip, also of thin material; arms and neck apparently bare, and bodice so cut and fitted as to show off every inch and couling of the holy shows the wait.

outline of the body above the waist.

The attitudes were exceedingly indelicate ladies dancing so as to make their undergar-ments spring up, exposing the figure beneath from the waist to the toe, except for such cover-ing as we have described; stretching out a foot so as to place the lumb in a horizontal line drawn from the hip, and turning the foot thus held out towards the audience; sometimes in addition to the elevation of the stage floor, standing on a pedestal about two feet, more or less, in height. At other times, when a danseuse is assisted by a danseur, the attitudes assumed by both in comparation suggest to the imagina. by both in conjunction suggest to the imagina-tion scenes which one may read of in descrip-

tions of the ancient heathen orgies.

Even in parts of the pantomimic representations the dress and attitudes are indelicate and voluptuous. Objectionable, however, as all that may be, there are portions of the dramatical performance which, to say the least, are not less objectionable, as, for example the dialogue between the madam and her suitor, where he re-quests her to retire with him to a room which he has provided in a castle, and she, accompanying her answer with sly, sidelong glauces, says, "Dare I trust myself with you? We women are such weak, silly creatures! you men are such naughty, naughty creatures!" Then follows

A SCENE which for indecency beggars description, in which she falls into his arms, he makes an impression upon her cheek, and then, with his arm around her, retires from the stage (like one who had captivated a prize), as if to said room provided. Later in the evening the same pair appear again upon the stage, still unmarried, enacting another vulgar scene. Towards the end they appear again, the performance baving so far left a marriage between them to be inferred, it you please, yet they discourse to each other with a lamiliarity and coar-eness that would be unbecoming to a married couple.

Then, in a dialogue about snoring, bedclothes, self-defense, nightmare, separate apartments, sleeping alone in future, etc., he addresses her in a double entendre, which is so doubly refined in a subterrenean crucible that respect for the polite ears of my audience ulterly forbids me to quote the language. Double entendre is double distilled iniquity of the most subtle nature—such that it ought to be shunned as one would such that it ought to be shunned as one would shun the most delicate yet deadly poison.

Any person was has witnessed the thing may comprehend the matter by recalling the remainder of the sentence, commencing, "You are an underlayer of mustard." Is not that exhibition, my hearers, appropriately styled "the naked truth?" Truth is a good thing, and it may be even true that nature unadorned is adorned the most; but the legal profession have a maxim wnich, it ever true at all with regard to the subjects in those scenes, that "the truth is not to be told at all times." A public theatre, with a promiscuous crowd, is surely not a place to display the naked truth of person, limb, and voluptaous dialogue. Can any terms be employed too strong, which to denounce such performances Model artists they are, poor things; and pity 'tis 'tis true. But the internal fiend hims the greatest model ar ist of all creatures, it is not by any means out of keeping with this performance that his representative figures and plays every part. It may be said— Is it not splendid? Is not the last scene glo rious? Granted; what then? Is it not so much the worse? The greater the ability, the greater the responsibility. Satan himself appears as an angel of light. Is he the less vile? The greater his power, by so much the more is his potency for evil great. The scene in itself is a splendid nothing. It imitates no reality in heaven, earth, or hell. It merely exhibits "the naked truth" of poor, silly humanity in its most voluntuous appearances and attitudes, made to look the more attractive. Is poison in its primitive state to be shunned? Is it to be eschewed any less when it is coated with sugar, or wrapped in leaf of silver or gold? No, sir; the very attractiveness of its decorated exterior makes, it only more dangerous. Adorned, it may be mitaken for nutritious aliment-for silver, or even for gold-and only when too late may the poor dupe whom it has deceived find out that he is

But without the adornment, who would be so likely to destroy himself thereby? And so the most barefaced and avowedly obscene exhibitions in the lowest dens of infamy are exceeded in enormity by this splendid farce upon human nature. How does it stand in the light of the principle presented in the text? Can any one who goes there for pleasure say that he finds such pleasure as he may enjoy within the limits of Christian liberty, without stretching that liberty into licentiousness, like a web of elastic till, toru into shreds, its Christianity is destroyed, and nothing is left but the rags of ill-used There was nothing to commend it from beginning to end. To say the least, "it is a

Not only an iniquity, but a uniquity with no plot, no good moral implied-no-no-no anything that is good-a naughty, naughty, naughty thing throughout. It is a very sacrifice to the devil. Let it be denounced in press, pulpit, and boudoir, until those who are parlor. sponsible for it shall be constrained by a refined public sentiment to substitute for it something that will improve rather than injure the public morals of this splendid metropolis (applause). something that will not stoop to enter into competition with the lowest purlieus in order to satisfy the lascivious eye with sights of beauty.

Applause.) It speaks well for our nation, for the native modesty of American ladies, and the justinetive virtuous tastes of American artists, that the proprietors and managers of this concern could find none upon this continent sunk so low in self-respect as to put in jeopardy their all of character and weal; and, therefore, to procure their ballet troupe, found it necessary to bring them from beyond the seas (applause), as in ormer times the Africans were imported, and then made to sing their own shame.

I am happy to learn that my lectures are beginning to produce their desired effect. Did you ever see lightning that was not followed rolling of the thunder? Now you see the flash! Sooner or later you hear the report and the rumbling, running, roaring of Hea-ven's artillery. How the clouds pour down water! How the earth trembles and shakes beneath your feet! How puny, miserable morals, made more miserable, moved with tear, do likewise quake! So when truth darts its brings blessings from above, it souls of sinners, a sleeping world becomes aroused from its slumbers, and quivers like an aroused from its sumbers, and quivers like an aspen leaf. Already there is a shaking among the dry bones, and there are indications that some men who never shook before, save when they nodded in their dreams, are awaking to inquiry at least, and many more unto a realiza-tion of the precarious condition of the world

In the next place, I must anticipate and fore-

and the Church.

stall an objection which may come from some of the clergy who would like an excuse for their neeligence, viz,:—That it is unwise to preach against such an evil, because so doing tends to make it famous. Answer—People who raise such an objection mix up opposites, and make black to signify white. I contend that it does not make the thing famous. It makes it infan ous. That is precisely what it is the duty of every Christian minister to do with such a thing. "Thou shalt speak my words unto them," says every Christian minister to do with such a thing.
"Thou shalt speak my words unto them," says
the Divine Spirit, "whether they will hear or
whether they will forbear." "Behold, I set before you the evil and the good; choose you this
day whom ye will fear." Come, ye snoring
clergy, rub away the sand from your eyelids.
"Cry aloud; spare not; show my people their
sins," is God's command to you. Away with
that false modesty that winks at the immodesty
of the giant eyis by which you are surrounded. of the giant evils by which you are surrounded,

and refuses to unveil them.

Away with the apathy that sees hell open at Away with the apathy that sees hell open at your feet, and yet unconcernedly looks on at the imps of hell seizing your brethrea and your people, and pulling by the arms down to perdition. Oh! if ye believed as ye ought to believe the solemn lessons ye affect to teach, or to repeat from God's word, would ye not bestir yourselves and tremble for yourselves and those consided to your cars. confided to your care?

'To believe, believe me, is to fee', And to feel is to be fired."

DISASTERS.

Narrow Escape of the Barque "Rhine-hard"—Perlious Situation of over Three Hundred Persons—Loss of the "Flying Scud."

Friday morning, at Hempstead, Long Island, a wreck was discovered, anchored about five hundred yards out. Upon investigation being made, it was found that it was the barque Ricine hard. Her masts were gone, and spars and tur-niture were floating on the sea around her.

It was impossible to reach the vessel; but a bottle was thrown overboard, and, having reached the shore and being opened, gave the intermation that the barque had anchored there during the gale of Thursday night, and that the masts had been cut away to prevent the anchors from dragging. The bottle also contained a request that a pilot-boat be sent to their assistance; and in answer to it pilo boat No. 3, Cap tam B. J. Guiness, was sent to them and brought the barque up to the city. The vessel was from Bremen, and had on board over three hundred

Captain Maenhen says that on the night of the 15th instant he was within nifteen miles of the lighthouse, the wind being to the eastward, blowing heavily and increasing to a turricane. blowing heavily and increasing to a hurricane. He endeavored to beat off from shore, but finding that impossible, let the anchor go, the searmning very high. The anchor commenced to drag, and it was decided to cut away the masts to keep the ship off shore it possible. The experiment succeeded, and the rising sum discovered the vessel and passengers safe.

On Saturday morning the Flying Scool, from Malaga to this city, loaded with fruit, went ashore upon Rockaway beach, and was beaten into a perfect wreck by the wayes. The crew

into a perfect wreck by the waves. The crew and all on toord, with one exception, a seman, were brought safely to shore. For miles near the wreck the beach was strewn with almonds, oranges, and Malaga fruits, offering a tempting "free lunch" to the numerous wreckers who were endeavoring to gather up the fragments. — New Yerk World to-day.

Death of the Vicar-General of Louislana.

During the passage of the steamship Pervice, of the General Transatlantic Company, from Havre to this port, on the 31st ult., the Very Reverend Etienne Roussillen, Vicar-General of isiana, who was a passenger on board the vessel, while ascending the stairs leading to the deck, tell backwards, and sustained serious injuries. The reverend gentleman was placed in charge of the surgeon, who, from a partial examination, supposed that no bones were tured. The Percire arrived at this port on the 6th inst., when the clergyman was conveyed to the St. Vincent's Hospital, when the surgeon in attendance ascertained that the patient had sustained a severe fracture of the neck of the left thigh bone. Every aid that could be ren-dered him was ineffectual, as the patient continued to fail, and expired on Friday. An in quest in the case was held by Coroner Naumann, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased Vicar General was 66 years of age, and a native of Leon, France. The remains will be taken to New Orleans for interment. - N. 1. World,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

LARCENY OF DRY GOODS

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce — James McCormick was charged with the largeny of 100 yares of dress goods, the property of Wilson, Anderson & Cernea On the afternoon of October 10. McCormick put his hand into the show window of the above mentioned firm, draw out two pieces of roods, and ran. He was captured in the Eastern

the bill had been given over to the jury, counsel for the prisoner came into Court, and said the defendant desired to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty, stating that he was a penniless stranger in the city, and was intoxicated when he committed the larceny. The plea of guilty was entered.

LARCENY OF \$515 IN MONEY. Joseph McClintock was charged with the larceny of \$515, the property of Alfred George. Mr. George be arded with the mother in-law of the defendant. One day, while he was out, the defendant came with at other young man to the house, went to the kitchen, and commenced drinking beer. The young ent his mother-in-law out several times for Once when she was coming back she met the

shortly afterwards the wife of the prosecutor came to the room where the young man had been enting, and went to the bureau where she had

sitting, and went to the bureau where she had locked up her money before going out. She found the drawer that she had put her money into sheltiy open, and the money gone. The money was in gold and silver United States pieces, and four English half crowns. On trial.

John Gallagher pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Nicholas Stoke.

Fhilip Dougherty was charged with assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to kill.

In monant Jacoby was the only winess in the case present, and he said he knew nothing about the adair. An assault and battery was alleged to have been committed upon Officer George R. Snyder, at an alley east of Ontano street, below Girard avenue. Dougherty was committed to prison on the 15th of September.

Officer Snyder told Mr. Jacoby, in the presence of Officer Snyder told Mr. Jacoby, in the presence of Jougherty, that as he was passing the alley mentioned, two men stepped out, and one of them strack him a violent blow on the broast. He fell senseless, and remained so for some time. He also seld that he did not think Dougherty was the man who struck him. Mr. Snyder died shortly afterwards of hemorrhage of the lungs. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Louisa Hutchinson was charged with receiving corpenters' tools belonging to Thomas J. Cobb, knowing them to have been stolen. The tools were stolen by some boxs from No. 47 North Eighth street, about the middle of last August. The carpeniers got out a search-warrant, searched the house of the defendant, and tound the tools in her

niers got out a search-warrant, searched the use of the defendant, and found the tools in her The defense was that the defendant had been

The defense was that the defendant had been away from her house a week before the search was made; that the tools were brought to the house during her absence, and that she knew nothing of them until they were found by the searchers.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

District Cours—Judge Stroud.—Emory Hiss vs. William P. Wescott, who was sued with Joshua P. Richards, lately his copartner, as to whom there was a return of white Achet. An action to recover for stock sold, but not taken at the expiration of the time agreed to. On trial.

time agreed to. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Charles
Lanning vs. the Central Oil Run Petroleum Company. An action to recover \$250, salary as agent
for the Company. On trial.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

ILLNESS OF PRINCESS DAGMAR.

Threatened Outbreak in Spain.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MADRID, November 18.-The Government of Spain is taking strong measures to prevent the threatened political outbreak. Don Miguel is dead.

INDIA.

The Famine Abating. London, November 18 .- Telegraph despatches from Bombay report the gratifying intelligence that the famine in India is abating.

RUSSIA.

Illness of Princess Dagmar. Sr. Petersburg, Russia, November 18,-The wedding testivities have been suddenly stopped on account of the severe illness of the Princess

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

[SPECIAL DESPATCRES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, November 19. All Filled Up.

All the military appointments under the new army bill have been filled up. This is positive, and it may save trouble to thousands of applicants to know the fact.

Nipped in the Bud.

Information has reached here that the arrest of Ortega by General Sheridan was the means of nipping in the bud a tormidable conspiracy against the Juarez Government. A Neat Thing by Morrissey.

Hon, John Morrissey is in town, and by an old coincidence has selected his winter quarters

adjacent to two of the leading fare banks of the Result of the Recent Consultations at the White House.

Statements made Saturday by a number of the leading representative men of both the Republican and Democratic parties, tend to confirm the few intimations that have leaked out from the recent consultations at the White House, that the President is on the eve of a grand coup detat that will gratify his friends and bewilder his enemies. It is safe to conclude, at the very least, that there is an earnest desire on both sides to settle upon some feasible plan of securing

harmonious action between Congress and the Executive in the future. Efforts to Remove United States Marshal

A large political delegation from Troy is now in Washington, laboring to induce the President to remove Mr. Dodd, United States Marsha! for the Northern District of New York. It is a question whether they will succeed, in view of the recent determination said to be arrived at by Mr. Johnson in regard to removals.

Recall of the Marquis De Moutholon-His Successor.

M. Berthemy, formerly Chief of the Cabinet for M. Thouvenal while Minister of Foreign Affairs, latterly Minister to Chma, succeeds the Marquis de Montholon, who has received his instructions to repair to Lisbon. It is to be regretted that the Marquis leaves. His long residence in this country, and his knowledge of its mahners and customs, have made him very acceptable. He married an American lady, the daughter of General Gratiot. His knowledge of Mexican affairs, having resided there for some time during the usurpation of Maximilian, rendered him particularly fit at the present time, when the affairs of that republic are about culminating in the downfall of the so-called empire. The departure of the Marquis will be a source of great regret to his numerous mends here in this country.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Masonic Celebration -President Johnson and His Cabinet Ex-

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, November 19,-A large number of delegates are already arriving to attend the grand Masonic celebration to-morrow. There will be thousands of Knights Templar in the procession, in full official regalia, comprising distinguished Masons from all parts of the United States, including President Johnson, his Cabinet, some foreign ministers, General Grant, and other celebrities. The procession will be a grand one, and other ceremonies will be highly imposing. Many Musons are expected from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other large cities.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool, has arrived here. Her dates have been anticipated. Also, the ship Ocean, from Patrios, barque Sissiboo, from Buenos Ayres, brig Mosemay, from Manzanilla, and the schooner Donna Anna, from Havana.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, November 19.—Cotton dull at 834 to @35c. Flour dull; sales 4000 barrels; State, \$8 50@11 75; Ohio, \$11@18 75; Western, \$8 50@12 75; Scuthern, \$12:50@16 75; Wheat dull. Corn dull; mixed Western, \$1 283. Beef quiet. Pork dull; Mess \$22; Prime, \$20. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and steady.

Increase.—The population of Marseilles has increased from 362,325 inhabitants in 1836 to 547,867.

From Fortress Monroe, FORTRESS MONROE, November 17 .- The steamer

Adele, Captain H. L. Hall, from Charleston, S. C., bound to Baltimore, became disabled ten miles south of Cape Henry, and was towed in here this afternoon by the revenue cutter Nemaha, Captain George Sands. The Adele will have to go to Norfolk to have her machinery repaired before she can proceed further. She reports encountering very heavy weather all the way from Charleston the wind being from the southward until the 15th, when it veered to the southwest in quite a heavy gale. The steamer Emily B. Souder was to have sailed from Charleston on the 14th inst, for New York. The ship Enoch Train, from Philadelphia, bound to Mare Island, San Francisco, before reported having arrived here leaking badly, was towed up to Norfolk Navy Yard, and the repairing immediately made. The schooners J. C. James, J. J. Royt, and Effort are loading here, for New York, with a large quantity of old iron, old caunon, pieces of shot and saeli, etc., which were sold here some months since by the Ordnance Decomposition. partment.
In a letter received from Commander Barrett.

of the United States steamer Agawam, at Beautort, N. C., he states that he has succeeded in getting aftont and towing into that harbor the brig Isabelle, of New York, loaded with naval stores, which had been beached during a gale. The steamer Minnetonka, Captain Dubois, from New Orleans for Boston, put into Norfolk short of coal. She encountered heavy gales during her passage, colminating on Thursday night off Hatterss, during which she lost her sails. She

sails for New York to day.

The Bremen barque Annie, 54 days from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, passed the Capes

fo-day.

The following vessels went to sea to-day, from Baltimore: Barque St. Bernard, for Bremen; Bremen barque Hunboldt, for do.; brigs Cleta, for West Indies; Lillie, for Nova Scotia. The weather has improved during the day, the wind blowing freshly and chilly from the west-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRUBGRAPH, (Monday, November 19, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping, osing to the further decline in gold. Government bonds were lower. Old 5-20s sold at 108@108\frac{1}{2}, a decline of 1, and new do. at 106\frac{2}{2}, a decline of \frac{1}{2}, 100 was bid for 10-40s; 113 for \frac{1}{2}s of 1881; and 104\frac{1}{2}@105\frac{1}{2} for June and August 7-30s. City loans were less active and tower; the new issue sold at 102\frac{1}{2}@102\frac{1}{2}, a decline of \frac{1}{2}. Rading sold \frac{1}{2}s of 1881 and \frac{1}{2}s of 1881; \frac{1}{2}s of 1

at 562, a light advance: Catawissa preferred at 284@284, no change: Philadelphia and Eric at 324, a slight decline; and Norristown at 62, no change: 544 was bid for Pennsylvania; 36 for Lattle Schuylkill; 584 for Minehill; 664 for Latile Schuylkill; 584 for Minehill; 664 for Latile Schuylkill; 584 for Minehill; 664 for preferred do.; and 49 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Sixteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville;

and 324 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 1014 was bid for Sixth National; 235 for North America; 1314 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 324 for Mechanics; 57 for Girard; 822 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics': 100 for Tradesmen's; 692 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union. In Canal shares th

ment. 26# was bid for Schuy kill Navigation common; 35% for preferred do.: 85 for Morris Canal; 126 for Morris Canal preferred; 14% for Susquehanna Canal; 574 for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.
Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 141; 11 A. M.,

140\$: 12 M., 140; 1 P. M., 141. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates @108; do., 1864, 106@106\; do., 1865, \(\beta\) 106\(\beta\); do., 1865, \(\beta\) 106\(\beta\); do., 1865, \(\beta\) 106\(\beta\); do., 1865, \(\beta\) 106\(\beta\); do., 1865, \(\beta\) 107\(\beta\) 0108\(\beta\); U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105\(\beta\) (06; do., 2d series, 105\(\beta\) 105\(\beta\); Compounds, December, 1864, 12\(\beta\) 013.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M .: - American gold, 140 @140g; Silver & and & 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 154; do., July, 1864, 144; do., Angust, 1864, 144; do., October, 1864, 134; do., December, 1864, 124; 'do., May, 1865, 104; do., Angust, 1865, 94; do., September, 1865, 84; do., October, 1865, 84.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, November 19.-The Flour Market was very dull to-day, and prices favored buyers. The only sales reported were a few hun dred barrels for the supply of the home consumers, who are temporarily well supplied. Sales at \$5.28 75 \$ barrel for superfine; 9@11 for extras; \$:2 a 18.75 P for Northwestern extra family, the latter rate for fancy; \$14@15 for Pennsylvania and choice Western do. do; and \$15@16 for fancy lands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but prices are steady at \$8 P barrel. Prices of Corn heal are nominal.
The offerings of Wheat, although exceeding small

The offerings of Wheat, although exceeding small, not more than ample for the demand, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3.26.315, and Southern do at \$3.20.23.30; white ranges from \$3.30 to \$3.40. Rye may be quoted at \$1.37.21 45 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn was not much inquired after; sales of yellow, in the cars and affoat, at \$1.25. Oats are quiet, with sides of 1000 bushes Southern at 630., and Pennsylvania at 64.265c.; 500 bushels interior soid at 60c.; 2000 bushes New York two-rowed Barley sold at \$1.31. at S131. Whisky is selling in a small way at \$2.41@2.42 for Pennsylvania, and at \$2.43@2.44 for Ono.

Philadelphia Cattle Maket:

MONDAY, November 19 .- The Cattle Market was very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower; about 2000 head sold at from 15@16c. for extra: 18@14jc. for fair to good; and 10@12c. p lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales; -

particulars of the sales:

50 head Owen Smith. Western, 12@15.

100 "A. Christy & Brother, Western, 18@15.

90 "P. McFillen, Western, 12@15.

100 "P. Hafhilen, Western, 14@15.

110 "James Kirk. Cheater county. 12@15

105 "James McFillen, Western, 7@8], gross.

95 "Uilman & Bochman, Pennsylvana, 15@15).

189 "Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8], gross.

180 "Mooney & Smith. Western 12@16.

105 "T. Mooney & Brother, Western 6@9, gross.

180 "Frank & Shomberg, Western, 13@15].

183 "B. Hood, Chester county, 12@16, gross.

102 "Chandler & Co., Chester county, 10@16.

80 "Moardle, & Co., Western, 5@71, gross.

58 "D. W. Gemmeil, Delaware, 5@71, gross.

Cows were rather lower. 250 head soid at \$50@80 for apringers, and \$70@10 6 phead for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were rather firmer. 800 head arrived, and

Calf.

sheep were rather firmer. 800 head arrived, and sold at from 567c & lb. as to condition.

Hogs were dull and lower. 4000 head sold at the different yards at from 210611 the 100 lbs. nett.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

THEIR RISE AND PROGRESS.

A Sermon Preached by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch Streets, Last Evening.

(SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVICE-

ING TELEGRAPH. At the request of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, I appear before you to-night, to speak of the origin and progress of the associations throughout our land. You will find my text recorded in the sixth yerse of the 126th Psalm:—"He that goeth

forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

In no institution of modern times has this declaration been more fully verified than in that of the Young Men's Christian Associations. Although the public have but partially informed

themselves in regard to the operations and suc-cesses of this great moral instrumentality, and although much of the work has been privately and quietly performed, and many of the trains of influences set in motion cannot be traced in all their various windings and salutary effects, yet, as we survey the prominent fields in which these young isborers have wrought, we behold harvests waving that fill our hearts with joy and with gratitude to God. In tracing these truits to their germ, we find, according to one of the annual reports of the London Association, that twenty-two years ago, when the vast maelstrom of the commercial life of London was drawing thousands within its dark and was drawing thousands witch its dark and rapid current, a Christian young man in one of the city establishments called together there a few friends to pray in his room for strength to preserve themselves, and enable them by some means to bring the light of his to their carciess companions. It was but a little gathering; yet this group, in prayer that God would raise up some influence to draw away young men from the gloom in which they were slumbering, and snatch them from the darkness into which they were rushing, became, under His blessing. they were rushing, became, under His blessing, the embryo of the Young Men's Christian Association. It led several who saw it, simul-taneously to ask if something could not be done to introduce prayer-meetings in other

houses.
On the 6th of June, 1844, a meeting was held of the Christian friends and brethren to whom this thought had been communicated. A Committee was formed, and rules embodying the principles on which they were determined to proceed, adopted. Circulars stating the objects contemplated were sent to all the Christian young men in the London houses of business, where names could be obtained; and in a few weeks the Young Men's Christian Association had an organization which could enter upon effective operations. From this small beginning similar associatious have sprung up throughout the Christian world. In the United States and the Canadas there are about two hundred that have been represented by delegates at our international conventions. There are others, and particularly at the South, with whom there has recently been no official communication. Those in our large Northern and Western cities are in a vigorous and prosperous condition, and embrace, as accurately as I could ascertain, about thirty thousand source. thirty thousand young men or superior intelligence, of high Christian principle, of argent

religious zeal, and great executive power. com the front ranks of This array is gathered the Christian army of Christ throughout our land. It embraces the superintendents, officers, and teachers of our Sabbath Schools. braces the youngmen that sustain the prayer-It embraces those thousands from among our Christian churches upon whom, in a great measure, the hopes of the American republic and the American Church in the future

depend. In reviewing the achievements of the associations in the past, in order to gather stanulus for enlarged plans and more vigorous efforts for e future, I would speak, in the first place, of the young men whose Christian activities have been developed in the service of these organi-

At the last Convention, held in June of this ear, in the city of Albany, sixty-three Associations sent in reports of their condition and of what, during the previous year, had been, by the blessing of God, accomplished. Fifty-four of these reported their membership, and I find that there were connected with these 15,658 young men. Many of these have developed their Christian activities, which without the fields for action opened by these Associations would pro-bably have remained dormant. Their piety has been called into vigorous exercise. talents, energy, and spirit of perseverance have been tested, and they have experienced the truth of the Saviour's declaration, that "It is more blessed to give than to receive. have been able to accomplish more fully the great mission of life than they could and would nave done without these organizations.

Let me ask this intelligent Christian audience, What is the object of becoming a Christian Is it not to serve the Saviour, advance in holiness, and exert an influence for the good Does it not enter into the very first duty of devotion to Christ to labor for our Master? What is the grand end? Why, that we may love the Christian duty and avocations, and consecrate ourselves to His service. Not simply to organize churches and listen to the Divine truth.

We are admitted into God's family to be equipped with virtues and strong principles, that we may do our duty on the great avenues of philanthropy and benevolence; and where will you find an institution better fitted to enlist the powers, the sympathies, and the ardor of young Christians, than the work in which these associations are engaged?

We have been sorry to find that there have been from some quarters objections made to these associations, as though they were inter-tering with the great work of the Church. We believe as fully as any person in the great fact that the ChristianC hurches of our land are the heaven-appointed organizations for earrying the Gospel to the destitute and to the heathen; but would to God the churches felt more fully their duty in this particular! I regard every Christian church in Philadelphia as planted by God as the divinely appointed society for carry-ing the Gospel to those who are perishing and destitute; and upon these evangelical churches rests, in a great measure, the responsibility of

We have in this city our Missonary Societies. our Tract Societies, and our Bible Societies; but I put the Church above them, as the great agency which God has appointed for this work. These, younglmen go between the churches and the victous, the neglected, the poor, and the wictohed of our cities. They come to ask your aid, your prayers, and your efforts to help them in the work of carrying the Gospel to the igno rant and the vicious; and whenever the churches have cordially co-operated with these associations, they have felt the reflex influences of their power.

Strong efforts are being made at the present Strong efforts are being made at the present time to unite the various denominations of Protestant Christians in fraternity of spirit and concert of action. You are familiar with the movements in New York and other estimately prevails that there has been already too much prevails that there has been already too much written in favor of mere denominational zeal and especially in an unboly rivalry between